## Polynomial Factoring solution (version 35)

1. The quadratic formula says if  $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$  then  $x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$ . Use the quadratic formula to solve the following equation.

$$x^2 + 4x + 7 = 0$$

Simplify your answer(s) as much as possible.

Solution

$$x = \frac{-(4) \pm \sqrt{(4)^2 - 4(1)(7)}}{2(1)}$$
$$x = \frac{-(4) \pm \sqrt{16 - 28}}{2(1)}$$

$$x = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{-12}}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{-4 \cdot 3}}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{-4 \pm 2\sqrt{3}\,i}{2}$$

$$x = -2 \pm \sqrt{3}\,i$$

Notice that *i* in NOT under the square-root radical symbol!!

2. Express the product of -9-2i and -3-8i in standard form (a+bi).

Solution

$$(-9-2i)\cdot(-3-8i)$$

$$27 + 72i + 6i + 16i^2$$

$$27 + 72i + 6i - 16$$

$$27 - 16 + 72i + 6i$$

$$11 + 78i$$

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3. Write function  $f(x) = x^3 + 7x^2 + 14x + 8$  in factored form. I'll give you a hint: one factor is (x+4).

Solution

$$f(x) = (x+4)(x^2+3x+2)$$

$$f(x) = (x+4)(x+2)(x+1)$$

4. Polynomial p is defined below in factored form.

$$p(x) = (x+8) \cdot (x+3)^2 \cdot (x-2)$$

Sketch a graph of polynomial y = p(x).

